

the end of the day. Clearly, students desire a safe haven after school, as much as their parents desire it for them.

In addition, the peak hours for juvenile crime are from 3 PM to 8 PM. We need to get kids off the streets and into safe, productive programs at their schools where they can receive help with their homework, participate in the arts, and expend positive energy on athletic competition.

We have learned so much about the development of young minds and the importance of nurturing children at a young age. Expanding after school programs will help more children benefit from supervision and constructive attention from adults. We can stimulate these young minds through tutoring opportunities, arts and computer projects, and drug prevention activities.

My bill increases the availability and affordability of quality care for 5- to 15-year-olds before and after school, as well during summers and weekends through the Child Care Development Block Grant program. It also expands the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program, which gives students a safe environment in which to do homework, receive tutoring in basic skills, benefit from college preparatory training and get experience with technology. Students also receive counseling on drug and violence prevention, learn to appreciate the arts and compete in athletics.

Finally, H.R. 3400 invests funds into after school prevention programs for areas with high at-risk youth populations. By giving these young people positive alternatives, we can dissuade them from high risk behavior and encourage productivity and positive interactions with both peers and adults.

I am proud to be the House sponsor of the America After School Act and look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues to improve the care of school age children.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MALONEY of New York addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ENOUGH SUFFERING IN CYPRUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KLINK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about a subject that has to be very difficult for anyone to listen to, particularly if one happens to be a parent.

On March 5, after nearly 24 very long years, the family of Andreas Kasapis of Detroit, Michigan, finally were assured that the remains that were found in a field on the island nation of Cyprus were that of their son, 17-year-old Andreas Kasapis. Andrew was an American citizen who, along with four other American citizens, was visiting Cyprus back in 1974 when the Turks invaded that island nation. As a result of that invasion, nearly 37 percent of the landmass of that island nation are

under Turkish control nearly a quarter of a century later; and the families of 1,619 Cypriots and Cypriot Americans have been unaccounted for.

We found out only a year or so ago in a very cursory comment from the Turkish leaders that, well, these people were all killed. Their families did not know that. For decades, their families did not know what happened, did not know if they are languishing in a prison camp, did not know if they had been killed, did not know if they were working in slavery, did not know what had happened to their families.

Here was a 17-year-old boy that, if he were alive today, would be a 41-year-old man; and only now, after spending millions of dollars in American taxpayer money to do highly sophisticated DNA tests on the bones that were found in a field, not in a grave in Cyprus, but lying in a field scattered about by plowing; and, in fact, it was very difficult, according to news reports, to find a bone that was suitable to perform the DNA test to find out that this was, indeed, the body of this 17-year-old American citizen.

Americans in this country have worried for many years and, rightfully so, about what has occurred to missing Americans who served on the battlefields of Southeast Asia and other parts of this world. We should be very concerned about this. This was not a battlefield. This was a vacation spot. This was visiting the homeland of one's parents. Americans were just in a sovereign country enjoying themselves and went through this invasion of 1974, and they were caught up, and they were killed, brutally killed.

We can only imagine how brutal the slaying had to be for these bones of the people who were killed in this one field just to be scattered and not to be dug up but to be found as farmers plow these fields and the bones come up to the surface. What a horrible, horrible picture for the family of Mr. Kasapis to have to deal with. But at least they have the peace of knowing what happened to their son. The other 1,618 families do not know what has happened.

Mr. Speaker, I would say that at this time we hope that the discovery and the identification of this one set of bones in this field nearly half a world away might lend those of us in government, those in the American community, those in the Turkish and the Greek communities, those in Cyprus, to work much harder to redouble their efforts to give answers to these families so that they can lay to rest, if not in a grave site at least in their minds and in their hearts, what happened to their loved ones nearly a quarter of a century ago.

I would hope that the world community, as we focus on Saddam Hussein and weapons of mass destruction, can take a look at what Turkey has done, take a look at the green line that divides Nicosia, take a look at the line across Cyprus that divides more than one-third of this island which prevents

Greek Cypriots from going into their homes, from worshipping in their churches, that again this sovereign nation can become one, not associated with the Greek government, not associated with the Turkish government, but as a sovereign nation where, left alone, Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots would be able to live together, would be able to have free exchanges, free elections, would be able to establish their own kind of government.

That is what the world has been waiting for. This island nation should not be divided, and the families of over 1,600 Cypriots and Cypriot Americans should not have to wait any longer.

Mr. Speaker, I say that in this nation people like Phil Christopher, who is the President of the International Coordinating Committee of Justice for Cyprus and the Pancyprrian Association; people like Andrew Manatos, the President of the National Coordinated Effort of Hellenes; and folks like Andy Athens, the President of the World Council of Hellenes Abroad; have kept this issue in the minds of the world and of Greeks and Greek Americans and, hopefully, also Turkish Americans and Turkish Cypriots. We hope that this is the beginning of putting this very painful part of history behind us, of healing the wounds and giving some peace to these families who have lost loved ones.

THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS REFORM AND RESTRUCTURING ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, very soon, perhaps tomorrow or next week, we will be considering H.R. 1757, the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act. This conference report not only takes an important step toward reforming the outdated structure of our foreign affairs agencies, but also it includes important provisions that I was proud to have introduced to further tighten the noose on the Castro dictatorship, while still protecting U.S. American interests.

One of the provisions that I have, for example, imposes severe limitations on the amount of assistance that the United States gives to foreign countries if those foreign countries are extending lines of credit or any kind of nuclear assistance such as petroleum, et cetera, for Cuba in the termination of their and in the completion of their nuclear power plant in Juragua, which is close to Cienfuegos, Cuba.

This nuclear power plant has been found to have severe structural defects in the construction and in the type of materials that are used; and we know that because of the individuals who have previously worked in the plant, who have defected and are now part of the United States. They have actually come to the United States Congress, testified in front of our committees, testifying that this plant suffers from